SMOTHERED IN SHAVINGS

Peculiar and Fatal Accident to Archie Forest.

Fell into Chute at Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company's Mill and Could Not Get Out or Make Himself Heard.

At five o'clock Thursday morning when Night Watchman W. S. Wimble, employed by the Robinson-Edwards Lumber company, opened the shaving shute so that he might fire up the engine boiler, he discovered an arm sticking out of the shute. Upon investigation he discovered that the body of Archie Forest, the 16 years' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Forest of 126 Battery street, was wedged tightly in the shute. The body was extricated and Health Officer Dalton and Assistant Chief of Police Ryan were summoned.

Forest had been employed by the company for about 14 months as an errand and general utility boy and had been missing during Wednesday afternoon. It is supposed that he climbed to the roof of the shaving shed and made his way into the shaving bin by way of a ladder. He must have then fallen into the chute and was probably smothered in a short time by the avalanche of shavings that was pouring down upon him from the blower. The walls of the shute are perfectly smooth and there was no possible way for him to climb out or to make himself heard. He was literally drowned in shavings.

Forest was noticed about the mill on Wednesday noon by a workman, but after that time none of the employes about the mill remember seeing him. It was supposed that he was spending the afternoon at home. It is thought that the boy was in the shaving shute from early Wednesday afternoon until Thursday morning.

The deceased is survived by a father and a mother, and a brother and sister, Adolphus, 19 years of age, and Miss Laura Forest.

DEATH OF MRS. BROWN.

Was the Aged Mother of Rev. G. W. Brown of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Eliza A. Brown died Thursday night at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 96 years. She was born in Mayfield, N. Y. Mrs. Brown was the widow of the late Rev. Valentine Brown of the Troy conference, and was the mother of the Rev. S. W. Brown of Fostoria, Ohio, and the Rev. G. W. Brown of this city. She was the grandmother of the Rev. S. T. Brown of New Haven, Conn.

EVANGELIST COMING.

Dr. John Wilbur Chapman Accepts Invitation to Direct Campaign in November.

In the issue of the Free Press for June 9 announcement was made of a meeting in Burlington of representative ministers and laymen to consider a proposed evangelistic movement for the State. At that meeting a State committee was appointed with Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington as chairman, and the Rev. Edward Bristol of Barre as secretary, with 16 other representative ministers and laymen from all parts of the State, and several denominations.

For a month, by letters and in person, the committee canvassed the sentiment in regard to the proposed movement, and at a meeting of the committee in Burlington, July 8, voted unanimously to invite Dr. Chapman and his co-workers to come to Vermont in November. The secretary has just received word of Dr. Chapman's acceptance of the invitation.

It is proposed to hold union evangelistic meetings simultaneously in as many of the cities and larger villages as are willing to join the movement. An evangelist and assistant musical director will be placed in each co-operating community for about two weeks each. Only men of proved integrity and ability will be engaged; and all under the direction of Dr. Chapman, who's wide experience reduces to the minimum the possibility of mistakes. Those who have been influential in bringing on the movement believe that here is the possibility of the greatest religious awakening Vermont has ever seen. All that is needed now, is hearty co-operation by pastors and churches, with prayerful and thorough preparation.

Places too small to receive the direct work of Dr. Chapman or his co-workers will be reached by local conferences and by special meetings following the general campaign. The State committee will render all possible assistance to any locality and expects to be able to recommend several strong evangelistic pastors as available for this subsequent campaign. Pastors can also unite and carry forward their over work so that in one way or another, every church and every village can come directly into the wave of spiritual awakening, by prayerful and hearty co-operation in the State wide movement.

Local committees will be organized in each city or village from the churches co-operating and the preparatory work carried forward aggressively. The State committee will meet again in the near future and plan its work so as to render all possible assistance to local organizations and other preparatory work. The secretary will gladly answer all communications as to plans for local organization, and where necessary some member of the State committee will try to personally visit places wishing to co-operate to explain details of loans and methods.

HOWE-DURFEE.

Educator of Essex Junction Weds Daughter of a Winooski Preacher.

A wedding of widespread interest took place at the Methodist parsonage, 36 Mansion avenue, Winooski, at 7:30 Thursday evening, when Miss Alice Margaret Durfee of that place was married to Carlton Dexter Howe of Essex Junction. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Durfee, pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Adams, pastor of the Congregational Church, Essex Junction. The customary form of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including the double ring sedvice was used. At the appointed hour the bridal party entered the living room where the ceremony took place before an improvised altar, and was preceded by eight young ladies carrying bouquets of ferns and singing the Lohengrin chorus, Misses Helen and Ruth Durfee, sisters of the bride, and Misses Mary and Alice Bates, Alice Stanley, Maude French and Bernice Parker of Essex Junction, all former pupils of both bride and bridegroom. The piano accompaniment was by Miss Lawson of Troy, N. Y., who also played both before and after the ceremony. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Durfee, and the bridegroom by his twin brother, Clifton D. Howe. The bride wore a dainty gown of white chiffon over taffeta in princess style and carried a bouquet of white roses.

The ceremony was witnessed by a few near relatives and close friends only, but a largely attended reception followed, which included large delegations from Essex Junction, Burlington and other places. The guests were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Howe by Dr. Marshall Howe of New York city and A. F. Parsons of Essex Junction. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served in the dining room in charge of four members of the bride's college fraternity, Misses Grace Strong, Amy Metcalf, Sylvia Warren and Ada Hulburt. The color scheme of the decorations, which were most tasteful, was green and gold, the university colors, the decorations being in charge of Miss Newell.

Among those present from abroad were Mrs. M. O. Howe of Newfane, mother of the groom, Dr. Marshall O. Howe, curator of the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, and Prof. Clifton D. Howe, University of Toronto, brothers of the groom; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Dunton, principal of Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, who assisted at the wedding of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Durfee; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport, Brattleboro; Mr. and Mrs. Datus Clark, Cohoes, N. Y.; Miss Effie E. Dexter, West Brattleboro; Misses Lawson, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Grace Strong Taftsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe are graduates of the University of Vermont. Mr. Howe graduated in 1898, and has had a highly successful career as teacher and student of natural science, having since his graduation served successively as principal at McIndoes Falls and Essex Junction. He is now superintendent of the district composed of Essex, Williston, South Burlington and Shelburne. He is also an enthusiastic student of botany and ornithology, and has written a valuable booklet on birds of Vermont, which has been published under the auspices of the State superintendent of education. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Two of his brothers also are graduates of the university and acquired distinction along scientific lines. Mrs. Howe graduated in 1905, and since her graduation has taught successfully in the high school at Essex Junction. In college she made an excellent record, and was a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Howe will reside at Essex Junction, where they will be at home to their friends after September 1.

DR. H. L. WILDER INJURED.

Was Run over by His Own Automobile —One Rib Broken.

Dr. Henry L. Wilder of 255 Pearl street was the victim of a peculiar automobile accident on Church street Friday afternoon and it was only by the merest good fortune that he escaped fatal injury.

Dr. Wilder left his machine, a Ford runabout, standing in front of Bristol's jewelry store while he did an errand and on his return started to crank the machine. The speed clutch had been left open and at the first turn of the crank, which is located on the front of the machine, the car gave a lunge forward. Dr. Wilder put his shoulder to the front of the automobile and attempted to stop it but was knocked down by the force of the moving machine and dragged some twenty feet, when he fell under the car. The car passed over him, the rear wheel passing squarely across his body, and brought up with a crash at the sharp corner of Abraham's cigar store, breaking an iron water spout.

Dr. Wilder was picked up and carried into the cigar store, where it was at first thought that he was seriously injured. His clothes were torn and he was covered with mud from head to foot. Dr. C. H. Beecher was called and the injured man was taken to his home as quickly as possible, where it was found that one left rib was broken and that he had suffered several severe abrasions on both legs and arms. It is not thought that he sustained any internal injuries.

Dr. Wilder said that he left the low gear on and that on turning the crank and feeling the machine start ahead he did not think quickly enough to jump aside or into the machine. His first impulse was to seize the machine and try to stop it. The runabout was, to all appearances, not damaged.

WANTED TO LICK SOMEONE.

John Shea Drew a Potato Knife to Emphasize His Threat.

John Shea of Worcester, Mass., was before Justice G. W. Deberville Friday charged with intoxication. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs but in default of cash will serve 10 days in jail. Shea was also arraigned for breach of the peace. The breach of the peace was committed when Officer Shortsleeves arrested the respondent, Shea threatening to lick the officer and all Burlington. Emphasizing his threat further, he made as though he would draw a revolver but instead drew a potato knife out of his pocket. He pleaded guilty yesterday and was fined $10 and costs of $5.20, the alternative sentence being 60 days in the House of Correction, which he will serve when he has completed the term for the drunk.

Fred Jackson of Ottawa, Canada, was arraigned before Justice Deberville, charged with being a tramp. He pleaded not guilty but upon hearing was found guilty and sentenced to serve not less than 10 nor more than 12 days in the county jail. The city is being infested with tramps this summer and especially do they congregate nights in the railroad yard and vicinity. F. Donaldson, giving his address as Montreal, was given a sentence similar to Jackson's for a similar offence.

CLEANED OUT THE CAR.

Intoxicated Man Had Everything His Own Way until He Was Arrested.

An unknown man, whose home is supposed to be in Richmond, made history at the railroad station Saturday evening and for awhile it appeared as though a gang of bandits and yeggmen had attempted to clean out the eleven o'clock train and the station.

The intoxicated gentleman, wearing a wide brimmed, black, felt hat, sailed into the depot and then tacked into a car of the waiting train. After declaring that he owned the railroad, the cars and all the other rolling stock he commenced to playfully slap the passengers in the face, smash their hats and to expectorate tobacco juice at the passengers' luggage. In a moment the car was as barren of passengers as Middlebury is of automobiles and the man who was doing the Broncho Pete stunt looked for other fields to conquer. During this time one fat man, who had become wildly excited, attempted to leave the car by way of a window. He became stuck, however, and he could move neither to larboard or starboard; all he could do was to yell. After taking a man's hat and performing other curious feats the creator of the disturbance was collared by Officer Shortsleeves. The man put up a hard fight and it took three men to get him into a cab. At the police station Assistant Chief Ryan joined the party and helped put the wild and wooly man into the jail.

HOTTEST SINCE 1901.

Temperature Soared High during the Month of July.

R. A. Dyke, assistant observer, temporarily in charge of the local station of the United States weather bureau, reports a mean temperature for July of 72 degrees, with a maximum of 96 on the 7th, and a minimum of 47 on the 17th. The mean July temperature in Burlington for the past 25 years is 71.2 degrees, but since 1901, when the July mean was 74 degrees, the mean for the month has been below normal. On five days during the past month the maximum was above 90 degrees. The precipitation amounted to 2.66 inches, the average for the month being 2.93 inches. The prevailing wind was from the south, the average hourly velocity 9.1 miles and the maximum velocity 39 miles per hour, from the south on the 7th. The month was made up of 15 clear, 10 partly cloudy and six cloudy days, making an unusually large amount of sunshine. Rain fell on ten days and there were thunderstorms on the 7th, 18th, 28th and 30th.

AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.

Has Been Built for Burlington Machine and Repair Company.

Burlington is to have another automobile garage, the automobile department of the Burlington Machine & Repair Co. having been capitalized under the name of the Burlington Garage Co. The new department will occupy new brick quarters on Mechanics street in the rear of the Hathorne Roofing Co. with entrances from College and Church streets.

The repair work in the new department will be under the supervision of E. A. Cooley, who has had twelve years' experience with his brothers in the gasoline engine works of the Cooley Manufacturing company of Waterbury and who is an expert on automobile, motor boat and steam engine work. The company will rent automobiles by the month or year, and will store machines.

TRUE.

"You have no dukes," the Briton said,
"Nor earls, nor viscounts here."
"No," said the Yank, "we have a land
That's quite without a peer."

OPTICIANS ORGANIZE.

State Society Formed in This City with 50 Charter Members.

The Vermont State Optical society was formed in this city Friday with a charter membership of 50, the following officers being elected:

President—F. H. Palmer of Bristol.

First vice-president—George H. Reynolds, Burlington.

Second vice-president—E. L. Taylor of Barre.

Treasurer—H. W. Randall of St. Johnsbury.

Secretary—H. F. Jordan of Brattleboro.

The first annual meeting of the society will be held at Rutland.

The meeting of the American Association of Opticians will be held in Philadelphia August 13-15 and H. B. Smith of Chester Depot and A. S. Haskins of St. Johnsbury have been elected to attend as delegates from the Vermont society. The organization of the Vermont society was affected by H. F. Jordan of Brattleboro, A. S. Haskins of St. Johnsbury, A. J. Garrett of Rutland, H. D. Martin of St. Albans, A. D. Baxter of Middlebury, F. B. Howard of Rutland, F. H. Palmer of Bristol and F. A. Barrell of White River Junction.

HONEY, REAL AND IMITATION.

Ways of Determining Adulteration and Flower Sources.

Pure honey—one of the most variable of food materials—is derived solely from the sweet fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and prepared by the honey-bee. The fact that honey has been actually collected and stored by bees, however, does not make it "pure." Bees often fill their cells with molasses, honeydew or the juices of fruits; indeed, they almost always gather varying amounts of the exudation or plants other than nectar. What then is "pure" honey? Says a writer in the London Lancet:

"Chemically considered, the ideal honey is a concentrated solution of invert sugar—that is, of dextrose and levulose in equal proportions, with traces of formic acid, nitrogenous bodies, dextrin, and other organic substances. Owing to the presence of impurities so generally introduced by the bees, much difficulty is found in attempting to set up a suitable standard of purity for honey as found in commerce. The difficulty is increased by the common pratice of artificially feeding bees and by the addition of adulterants. The historical and literary associations of honey and its value as a food and a medicine lends interest to an important investigation into its composition and analysis that has recently been undertaken by C. A. Browne and W. J. Young of the United States department of agriculture. At the present time the chief adulterants of honey are cane-sugar, starch-syrup or commercial glucose, and invert sugar. It is interesting to note that bees readily feed upon sugar-cane, but they often refuse to take glucose-syrup. The latter adulterant is added to natural honey for the double purpose of cheapening the product and preventing crystallization. The nectar of flowers contain from 70 to 80 per cent. of water, but honey contains only about 20 per cent. The reduction is effected partly by the bees exposing the nectar in thin layers to the action of a current of air produced by a process of regurgation, the nectar being continually thrown out from the honeysac drawn in again until, by the movement of the air and the heat of the hive, the nectar is sufficiently concentrated to be deposited in the cells of the comb. Another charge of considerable importance, which takes place while the nectar is in the honey-sac of the bee and also probably during evaporation and storage in the comb, is the conversion of over 85 per cent. of the sucrose originally present in the nectar enzyme secreted by the bee. The nectar is further modified by the bee by the introduction of a minute quantity of formic acid which is not present in the original nectar. The acid is supposed to act as a preservative and to prevent fermentation."

The chemical investigation of honey may be supplemented, the author tells us, by microscopical examination. The genuiness of a sample may be indicated by the number of pollen grains present. By counting these it is possible to ascertain approximately the amount of glucose or other adulterant. A study of the size, shape and markings of pollen grains enables the analyst to determine the flowers from which the honey was collected, and thus the statements of the label regarding the source can be verified.—Literary Digest.

HE DID ONLY HIS DUTY.

But Still Some of the Automobile Tourists Might Have Got Lost.

(From the Biddeford Record.)

The Glidden trail up Main street in Saco was lost Monday because of the agility displayed by Charles Schofield, head pusher of the refuse department. He is employed in picking up paper, sticks and rubbish that collect on Main street. He looks after this branch of work with such faithfulness that a piece of paper larger than a postage stamp cannot be found along the principal thoroughfare.

Monday morning when the advance guard of the Glidden auto tourists passed through Saco they left a trail of confetti. This was for the benefit of those who followed. The city man saw the streak of paper hits on the pavement and immediately got busy.

"Confound the scamps who dumped this rubbish!" he muttered as he worked. "If I knew who the culprit was I would notify City Marshal Wiggin." He had destroyed a good part of the white trail on the pavement when some one tumbled to what he was doing.

About this time the tall marshal came along and said: "Mr. Man, you will confer a favor upon the Glidden tourists who are touring 1,600 miles in competition for the Glidden and Hower trophies in the 1908 tour of the American Automobile association if you in your capacity as rubbish gatherer would allow the paper to remain where it has been deposited until the last automobile has proceeded through this municipality. I hope that you will have no supersensitiveness regarding this request, for it is essential that this trail remain lest the automobiles might make a detour about this city and eventually become lost in anthropomorphic ability."

"I'm only doing my duty," responded Mr. Schofield.

NITROGEN TO BE TAKEN FROM AIR.

Combined with Calcium Oxide, It Is Already Used as a Fertilizer.

Since the year 1899, when Sir William Crookes startled the world by calling attention to the fact that unless some means were found of replacing the nitrogen absorbed from the soil by vegetation the world must soon face a serious situation, agricultural chemists all over the world have been concerned with the search for nitrogen, or, rather, for means by which that widely distributed but inert gas can be made to serve plant growth.

Sir William emphasized the fact that Chilian nitrates, upon which the world depends for its supply of fertilizer, must soon be exhausted. Adequate deposits of nitrates being unknown elsewhere, says the New York Press, this might mean the starvation of all plant life and the consequent suffering and possible starvation of the human race. However, the modern scientific investigator did not view the falling off of the supplies of nitrate of soda from South America with alarm. To him the atmosphere, with its 80 per cent. of nitrogen, is a vast store which in the near future will be made to contribute to agriculture's needs.

Researches in this direction, therefore, are of the deepest interest to all humanity. The problem of the chemist has been to find some means by which the nitrogen of the atmosphere can be bound up in some form in which it can be transported to the land, and there made use of just as other nitrogenous materials are. The work of each succeeding year has brought the prospect of its evolution nearer.

In the beginning it must be remembered that the assimilation of nitrates and nitrogen from the soil is absolutely necessary to any plant's life and growth. It has been shown by investigators, too, that certain plants utilize nitrogen directly from the air. For the proper cell germination a certain amount of nitrates must be assimilated by plants, consequently nitrates, or nitrate-bearing, fertilizers must be employed.

As is well known by scientific agriculturists, the value of any fertilizer, such as horse manure, depends upon its "nitrogen content." The development of all plant organisms has been found to be proportionately feeble as the amount of the nitrogen content of the soil or fertilizer employed diminishes.

Soil conditions greatly influence this assimilation. For instance, in 1906 the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture showed conclusively that loss of nitrates in the soil due to subsoil affections, and consequent sickly grain and poor yield.

The artificial fertilizers used at present are manufactured entirely from Chile saltpeter. This Chile saltpeter as used contains from 15 to 65 per cent. of nitrate of soda although in a number of factories in Chile it is generally changed into the so-called "raw saltpetre," which contains 5 per cent. of nitrate of soda and in this form is shipped all over the world. In 1901 Germany alone consumed 500,000 tons of this saltpetre. Of this quantity 95 per cent. was used for fertilizer.

In regard to the extent of the Chilian saltpetre deposits, Edstrom, a Swedish chemist and investigator, has calculated that 100,000,000 tons still exist. Assuming that the exportation of saltpetre from Chili will proceed at the same rate it has for the last ten years, these deposits will inevitably be exhausted in 1984. No new deposits have ever been discovered. Hence the next generation, if forced to depend upon nature for nitrates, will be confronted with a possible world-wide failure of crops and consequent famine and suffering. It is this possibility that lends such importance to the efforts to find some new way for obtaining nitrogen.

One way of counteracting the shortage of saltpetre has been to substitute saltpetre of ammonia, which is obtained from gas works. But the supply is small and is not entirely satisfactory. It has been shown by experiments that the use of ammonium salts on soil containing very little lime has brought about an acid condition resulting in complete sterility. Another experiment has been the production of the necessary nitrogen by the application of bacteriology. It was found that the artificial production of a large amount of bacteria in the soil and in the seeds of a plant tended to increase the assimilation of nitrogen from the air. This method, however, proved to be too costly for practical use. So, discouraged in these directions, scientists have turned to other methods of producing nitrogen compounds. The vast medium, the air, is most fortunately placed at their disposal, and it is not to be doubted that the air will be the future source of a commercially used article. Chemists have now turned to it as a final resort.

It has been found possible to prepare from a combination of air and calcium oxide, or common lime, two products which can be used as fertilizers, viz., cyanamide and calcium nitrate. The former is a compound of calcium, metallic basis of lime, carbon and nitrogen. A Berlin firm has thoroughly investigated its preparation, which was accomplished best by conducting the nitrogen of the air over a heated mixture of chalk and carbon. In some cases this compound may be employed as a fertilizer with good results. However, it has been found that cyanamide is often injurious to vegetation, probably because of the presence of moisture gives off acetylene. It is in sandy loams particularly that cyanamide has shown itself injurious. Its use, therefore, is out of the question in large parts of the agricultural areas of the United States.

Owing to these facts scientists directed their experiments mainly to the manufacture of a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, with a cheap base such as lime, forming the calcium nitrate above referred to. The nitrogen of the air, however, is so inert that it has been extremely difficult to bind it for utilization. It has been known for a century that the passage of electric sparks through air results in a combination of the nitrogen and oxygen, and that nitric acid is thereby produced. Simple electric-sparking forms but a minute quantity of nitric acid, consequently it requires extensive investigation to produce nitric acid cheaply in this manner.

So the problem of the chemist has been to devise a method by which nitric acid can be obtained from the air in large quantities at a low cost. The immense development of electricity has provided means for the solution of this problem. The Atmospheric Product company of Niagara Falls, using the methods of the chemists, Bradley and Lovejoy, was the first business organization in this country seriously to undertake experiments in this direction on an industrial scale. The fundamental idea in their process was to obtain an electric arc of greatest length and least cross-section, so as to place the largest volume of air in contact with the surface of the arcs. Their works, being located at Niagara Falls, where power is exceedingly cheap, enabled them to obtain the electric current required at a low cost. This company obtained in this manner one ton of 70 per cent. nitric acid per kilowat. No further developments have been given out by it.

With the development of this new industry, fear of the wheat famines, which Sir William Crookes deemed inevitable, will be eliminated. Not only will the world's supply of nitrates be maintained, but greatly increased; and with the consequent cheapening of fertilizer more of it will be used, resulting in better crops for the world, more widespread prosperity, and more and better food for the peoples of the earth.

TIN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1907.

Interesting and Valuable Report of the Geological Survey.

The United States uses from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of tin annually, or between 35 and 40 per cent of the world's production; yet the supply is practically all imported from foreign countries, and in addition to the pig tin there are large importations of tin plate—sheets of iron or steel coated with tin. The American tin-plate industry has grown enormously during the last fifteen years, but the production of tin, the metal, has been negligible quantity. Last year it was but about one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the world's total production.

Tin is a fairly valuable metal, selling at 25 to 45 cents per pound, and it has been the dream of mining men to "strike it rich" in tin at many places in the United States and in Alaska, where the metal has been discovered, but the dream is still unrealized. In an advance chapter of Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1907, Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, discusses the world's production of tin and briefly describes the various deposits in the United States and Alaska. The total commercial output of all these deposits amounted in 1907 to only 62 tons, although small additional amounts were produced in an experimental way and some low-grade tin ore was reported as mined and left on the dumps.

The importance of tin as a world's metal is shown in Mr. Hess's comments on the wide variation during the year in the price, which ranged from 28.8 cents per pound in May to 29.7 cents in December. "The high prices of the first half of the year," he states, "were undoubtedly a legacy from the speculative prices of 1906, when tin reached 48.5 cents on May 15. Tin lends itself particularly well to salpeculation, as the supply is definitely known; the mines are unable to respond quickly to the call of high prices, owing to the fact that but few have ore so blocked out that they can quickly increase their output by employing more miners, and their machinery is ordinarily sufficient only for a fixed output and can not increase that output on call."

Making timely comment on the waste of the metal with reference to the world's small visible supply, Mr. Hess says:

"The recovery of tin from scrap, dross, type metal, babbitt and other friction metals, bronze, etc., is growing, and should grow even faster. The amount of tin wasted in tin cans that have been used and thrown away and in the solder used on them is very great and is an extravagance which from a broad economic view is deplorable. Although the amount of tin ores to be drawn upon can not be as accurately measured as the coal deposits of the world, their exhaustion is as certain, and unless some now unrecognized substitute for tin is found, such as an economical method fro the production of aluminum from clay might give, such saving will become compulsory. During the year sixteen companies in the United States recovered tin amounting to 1,862 short tons, valued at $914,04, while a large but unknown recovery of tin from secondary sources was also made in Europe."

BALED SHAVINGS.

New Feature in Business of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber company has recently installed a machine for baling shavings at their plant on the lake front. It is located on the south side of the company's works on a large platform built for the purpose. The machine used in the baling process consists of a heavy press, costing about $700, and requiring the services of two men to operate it. This press is operated by power furnished from the main shaft in the mill.

Above the press is a large shaving chute through which it is fed. The shavings drop into a boxlike crate in the press and when the power is turned on it is literally "squeezed" into a hard bale. The men operating the press stand on each side and place the baling sticks in position at the top and bottom of the bale and run the wires through to each other until they are firmly secured and the bale ready for the market.

The output of the press is about 275 bales per day and most of them are shipped by canal boat to New York where strangely enough, they are used in the manufacture of gas. The shavings are also sold in Burlington for bedding at 25 cents a bale. The fine flying shavings make it necessary for the men operating the machine to wear goggles and during the present weather the platform upon which the work is done is probably one of the hottest spots in Burlington.

DROVES WOLVES FROM NEW YORK

Why Pennsylvanians Had Grudge against People of Southern Tier of Counties.

(From the Newark Valley Herald.)

Wolf drives were held in this section less than a century ago. To the Herald Dr. Gates writes the following interesting account of a famous drive in Tioga county, New York:

In the year of our Lord 1808 the wolves then running in this county became so numerous and so pestilent that the towns of Richford, Berkshire, Candor, Union and Lisle held a conference over the question and at that meeting it was resolved to appoint two men in each town to act as a committee to drive the wolves beyond the Susquehanna river.

I can give the names of only two men on that committee, these being Anthony M. Tyler of this town and Horace Gates of the town of Union, there being no town of Maine then. In addition to the committee other men and large bees joined the drive. The outfit for each man was a dog, if he had one, a gun and plenty of ammunition and a large cow bell. Nights they stood on guard, ringing the cow bells and shooting off their guns as the wolves would not go back.

The march commenced about half way between Hartford Mills and Richford and was formed east toward Hunt's Corners and west toward Slaterville. The signal to march south was the firing of a gun at North Richford, then every man on the line that had a gun fired it and every one rang his cow bell. At night dry trees were set on fire so the men could warm themselves and wild beasts would keep back. It must have been after the second Tuesday in February, for that was town meeting day at four times.

Every man had his knapsack on his back full of good victuals and could replenish it at almost any house he came to.

The order of march was like a half moon, the ends of each line ahead of the centre. Every day new volunteers joined in the march.

Quite likely some old readers of this story can remember how long Pennsylvania held a grudge against New York for this act of driving the wolves into Pennsylvania.

HARDLY BIG ENOUGH.

Church—I see Mrs. Bensonhurst has raised a merry widow hat at last.

Flatbush—I don't see how on earth she did it; they've only got an acre of ground.—Yonkers Statesman.